



*"In great deeds something abides. On great fields something stays.
Forms change and pass: Bodies disappear: But spirits linger to consecrate
ground for the visionplace of souls."*

Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain

Colonel, 20th Maine; Medal of Honor winner; Governor of Maine; President, Bowdoin College

MILLENNIUM FUND TO SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES

Because of his valor at Gettysburg, General Chamberlain was chosen to command the Union troops during the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House. In those days, it was customary to humiliate a surrendering army by forcing them to march through the victor's massed ranks and then to make them stack their arms and battle flags. General Chamberlain began the long healing process by ordering the Union soldiers to salute their former enemies as they marched through the northern ranks. The legacy of that terrible war — and all other defining moments in our history — are now literally fading away in deteriorating archives, crumbling monuments, and moldering leather.

The celebration of the turn of the century is a true commemoration of our democracy, our rich history, and our unequalled diversity. It is an opportunity to showcase the preservation of the icons of American history and culture for ourselves and for the world. There are a compelling number of documents, sites, structures and objects of national scope and significance,

regardless of ownership, that need immediate preservation attention.

Recognizing that the material culture of our Nation is the touchstone of our history, the Department's budget includes an increase of \$50.0 million to preserve this rich fabric of America's heritage, ensuring that the citizens of the 21st Century have the same opportunity that we did to observe and enjoy the Star Spangled Banner, objects gathered by the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the laboratory of Thomas Edison. Numerous other papers, records, films, buildings, objects, and historic districts are an integral part of our past. Without preservation these materials may be lost.

Using the existing legal framework of the National Historic Preservation Act, \$25.0 million of the total is proposed to be distributed to States, Tribes and territories in the form of grants. With the exception of funding for the Tribes, this amount will be matched on a 60 percent-40 percent Federal/nonfederal basis. States and Tribes will be able to use these funds to preserve the most significant historic materials containing their heritage.

The remaining \$25 million is proposed to be made available to Federal agencies for the preservation of projects of national scope and significance. For example: individual museum objects, such as significant artifacts of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, entire collections could be preserved. Or, individual historic structures or objects, such as National Historic Landmarks or National Historic Districts, could also be preserved. In



other instances, projects designed to preserve collections, and made available to the public through various media, such as exhibits, digitization and release on the World Wide Web or CD-ROM, and traditional publication, would be considered.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Little effort was made to provide formal education to black children in Daytona, Florida, especially girls, until 1904 when Mary McLeod Bethune, a 29 year old black teacher, moved to Daytona with a few personal belongings, a five year old son, her religious faith, and \$1.50 in cash. She succeeded in convincing a reluctant black community to support her in establishing a school for these neglected children. Before the year ended, Ms. Bethune opened the Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School for Negro Girls in a small cottage near the railroad tracks with five students. Dependent at first on donations of produce from black farmers and fishermen, materials salvaged from the dumps of the resort community and the sale of baked goods to railroad workers, the early success of the school was phenomenal. Renamed the Daytona Educational Industrial Training School in 1914, the school later merged with the Cookman Institute to form Bethune Cookman College.

Through the Historic Preservation account, the Department provides grants for preservation of historic structures at Historically Black Colleges and Universities. In 1997, Bethune-Cookman College was awarded a grant of \$0.5 million.

For 1999, the Department proposes to almost triple the grants to HBCU's to \$15.4 million for needed facility repair work. This is an increase of \$9.8 million over the 1998 enacted level of \$5.6 million.

This additional funding will address the restoration needs of historic buildings at the twelve institutions identified in the Omnibus Parks and Land Management Act of 1996 as well as other institutions. Structures located on the campuses of Historically Black Colleges and Universities — for example Tennessee's Fisk University, Alabama's Selma University, and South Carolina's Voorhees College — include many buildings of great historical significance whose condition and stability continue to deteriorate. Many of these institutions lack the ability to fund the extensive repairs needed.